UD Reisinger May 1 '73

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 54—No. 40. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, October 16, 1872. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

P. H. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.
AGNEW & BUCHANAN,
Attorney's at Law,
Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.
Opposite the Argus office.

J. F. DUNLAP,
Attorney at Law. Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa. All business promptly attended to. (may8'72,1y.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the ARGUS office.

J. E. BLAINE, Physician and Surgeon. Office on Third st., east of the late Dr. Geo. Allison, Third street, Beaver, Pa. may8-6m.

H. CHANDLER, Dentist, office over Mr. Thos. Allison's store, Beaver, Pa. Great care used in all operations, and warranted to give satisfaction. Give me a call. mar27-1y.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. jel1:1y

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. sp27:1y

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jel3, '701

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar3'70:1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71:1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen & Douglas, Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28:1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COAIE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27-71-1y

WISENER & BINGHAM, manufacturers of carriages, buggies, spring-wagons, buck-wagons and vehicles of every description, Bridge St. Practical workmen. Successors to George Wisener. may6y

F. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, Brighton, near Falls-st. nov17:1-1y

J. W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner, Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Suppers, Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

T. N. SMITH, opposite *Press* office, Broadway, Dealer in the best building hardware, glass, and putty, which he furnishes to contractors and builders cheap for cash. oct25'71-1y

H. & F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct25'71-1y

C. EVERARD—Dry-Goods, Groceries, Notions, Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian church, Broadway. [sep27'71-1y

P. WINTER,—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 Broadway. sep27'71-1y

W. H. McDONALD, Dealer in Fine Teas, choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow-ware, &c. Broadway, near Falls-st. sep27-71-1y

DONNON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON, meals at all hours; tables supplied with the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. Donnon, cor. of Paul and Broadway. my14'71-1y

PROSPECT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles east of Brighton (mar20 71-1y) E. THOMAS.

J. GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls st., New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Nye. feb27'71-1y

GEO. SIMON, Bakery & Confectionery, Fresh bread. Special attention given to wedding oysters and ice-cream. [sep14 1y

S. A. SELLENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Brighton, New Brighton. See adv [sep14;1y

H. ——, Photographer, Wilson's Block, Brighton, best photographs from re-touched. (sep24:1y

F. ——, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21,1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies are invited to call and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. (sp27

SHANNON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents, Beaver Falls, Beaver Co., Pa., and corner 6th and Smithfield st., Pittsburgh. sep28-71-1y

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13;1y

BRIDGEWATER.

L. WEINMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Bridge-st. Bridgewater. (sep27;1y

C. MOLTER, dealer in Coal of all kinds; Yard at McKinney's Run. aug7'71-1y

JOSEPH HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12'71-1y

A. BEEHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches and Jewelry Repaired. [feb15'71-1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st. Bridgewater, Pa. feb8'71-1y

JAMES PORTER, Tinner, Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cisterns, Bridge st. Bridgewater sep13;1y

T. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep13;1y

ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery Mudison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

GEORGE SCHLEIFIN, Agent.—Bakery and Confectionery. Oysters and Ice Cream in season. Special attention given to supplying Parties and Weddings on short notice. Diamond, Pa. [sep13;1y

MRS. BRISBIN Millinery, *Fashionable Dress* Making & Ladies' Furnishing Goods. First door above Penn. State, New York st. nov1

JAMES BOYD, Manufacturer of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, Buck-wagons and all kinds of Horse-boing done on the shortest notice, Rochester, Pa. [sep29;1y

WHISTLER & TINNEBRINK, Dealers in Flour and Mill Feed of every description, Brighton & Adams streets, sep13;1y Rochester, Pa.

J. M. RANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, Agents for Singer's Sewing machines, No. 5 and 6 R. R. St. Rochester (feb22;1y

RICHMOND GROTZ, Gunsmith. New work of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices low. Main St., Rochester, Pa. jan28;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds, Brighton st., above Factory. See advt. sep14;1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. sep14;1y

SCHEER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & James-sts.

MILLER & CO. Commission and Receiving Merchants. Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters & Lumber. Lath &c. Rochester [sep28;1y

C. BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Boyle & Co. Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sp28;1y

DAVIS LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, near R. R. station and Ohio river. oct19;1y

MILLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stable. Near R. R. Depot. oct19;1y

J. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Repairing done neatly and promptly, the Diamond, Rochester, Pa., oct19;1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic Diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Wash avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14;1y

VANPORT.

J. M. CORNELIUS & CO.—Dealers in General Merchandise, Dry-Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest price paid for country produce. jan6'71y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Builder in Sawed and Planed Lumber of all kinds. Flats and Barges built to order. Jan9'71-1y

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New Brighton, offers his professional services, in all its branches, to the people of this and surrounding country. Office corner Duffer and Broadway. sep28;1y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO APPRENTICES to the Carpenter Business. None need apply without good reference. Enquire of THOMAS GRANT, New Galilee, Pa.

H. J. CHANDLER, Dentist.

HAS opened up an office at his residence in Rochester, above the Diamond, next to Dr. A. Shumberger's office. He respectfully invites persons wanting anything in his line to call on him. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. apr25;3m

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK

OF BEAVER, PA.

EBEN ALLISON.....CASHIER.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED.

Correspondence and Accounts Solicited

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m

nov3'72:tf.

Miscellaneous.

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

e2:tf] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

J. D. RAMALEY'S

OPERA

Hat House,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING

EMPORIUM,

No. 64 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

The Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Goods sent to any address, on approval. may24-1y.

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED

Stock of

NEW GOODS,

FROM THE EAST, bought at

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

HOLLOWARE,

ROPE AND OAKUM,

FARNESTOCK'S,

And the First National

WHITE LEADS,

PAINTS.

DRY AND IN OIL;

AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO,

144 BARRELS

CANTON CITY Flour.

ALSO,

144 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;

ALSO,

15 HOGSHEADS New Orleans SUGAR;

ALSO,

30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES

ALSO,

150 *KEGS WHEELING NAILS;*

ALSO,

10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

—AT—

SPEYERER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

April 13, 1872. 1y. chdgmays.

ROCHESTER MARBLE WORKS

W. H. MARSHALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES

WE have on hand a large selection of fine finished work, which we are selling 15 per cent. less than any other firm in Beaver county. Persons wishing to erect Monuments or Grave Stones, call and see our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee to do as we represent, and will warrant our work of the best Italian Marble; and for workmanship and finish we defy competition. [apr10-6m

THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.

NEW DRAW FEED,

LOCK STITCH.

There are some points in a sewing machine that ladies desiring to purchase, should take into consideration, namely:

Lightness of running,
Ease of Management,
Capacity to do the work required,
Freedom from Noise, and
Non-Liability to get out of order.

We claim that the IMPROVED ELLIPTIC possesses all these points, and that it is

THE VERY BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

NOW MANUFACTURED.

And we solicit an examination of it. Agents wanted in every county, to whom we will give the most liberal terms. **EATON BROS.,**

feb21;1y] 19 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS.

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69

Miscellaneous.

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

SUMMER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Fall and Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

may4;70;1y Bridgewater, Pa

John Moore,

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Garden and Flower Seeds.

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY.

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Successors to Reinaman.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

42 5TH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY

Watches, Diamonds, Silver & Plated-Ware, Seth Thomas' Clocks,

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks, REGULATORS, BRONZES,

FINE SWISS WATCHES,
AMERICAN WATCHES.
JULES JERGENSEN.
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.
EDWARD PEREYGAUX.
ELGIN WATCH COMPANY
VACHESON & CONSTANTINE.
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.
CHARLES E. JACOT.
E. HOWARD & CO.

"THE ZIMERMAN WATCH," made by CARL ZIMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (not excepting the Frodsham.)

MEYRAN & SEIDEL,
nov29-1y.] SOLE AGENTS.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Shovels, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec27'68:1y.—jy7chgd.

ALLEGHENY CITY

STAIR-BUILDING

AND

WOOD-TURNING SHOP.

Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all *joints cut* and *bolted,* ready to hang furnished on short notice. WILLIAM PROFLICH.

mar4;1y] Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley.

W. W. BARKER,

(Successor to Barker & Hazeltine.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,

Engravings Lithographs, Main and Colored, Photographs, Paste Pictures, Mouldings and Picture Frames of all kinds, 87 Fifth Avenue, (3 doors above Smithfield St.,) Pittsburgh, Pa. (mar8'72:1y

Homes Still Larger

FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain and fruit farms; rice, sugar* and *cotton* plantations; *timber* and *mineral* lands; *city, village,* and *rural* residence, and *business* stands; *mills* and *mill sites, factories, &c.*

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency.
477 and 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.*
may4;tf.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Robert Darragh, deceased.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Darragh, deceased, late of the borough of Bridgewater, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

HIRAM STOWE,
MATTISON DARRAGH, } *Ex'rs*
aug10;6

Miscellaneous.

CARPETING.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURG PA.

(Late McCALLUM BROS.)

I keep on hands the largest assortment to be found in any city, of

CARPETS

ALL GRADES

Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

The smallest orders promptly attended to.

Carpets, &c., at Wholesale on the most Reasonable Terms.

HENRY McCALLUM.

sep18;1y

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned on the estate of James B. Bougher, dec'd., late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted to the same to make immediate payment. Those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. CATHERINE BOUGHER,
CYPRIAN E. BOUGHER,
Ex'rs.

aug18, 6w.

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership of the firm of J. L. & H. Thompson is by mutual consent this day dissolved, the business will be carried on by J. L. Thompson. J. L. THOMPSON,
sep28:tf J. R. THOMPSON.

J. BEGGS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Queensware, Glass, China,

&c. Also, a large assortment of *Fruit Jars and Jelly Tumblers* on hand, at lowest figures. Give us a call and we will prove this to your satisfaction. **100 Federal Street, Allegheny City Pa.** aug7;3m

Railroads.

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from June 24, 1872.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Fst Ex	No. 5. Mail.	No. 7 Pac Ex	No. 3. Ntt Ex
Pittsburgh	145AM	710AM	930AM	230PM
Rochester	253	845	1042	338
Alliance	503	1145	135PM	616
Orrville	633	1325PM	253	747
Mansfield	835	429	535	949
Crestline { A	905	500	610	1010
Crestline { D	910	610AM	615	1020
Forest	1053	750	828	1143
Lima	1152	900	930	1243AM
Fort Wayne	1140	1140	1230AM	225
Plymouth	417	235PM	305	510
Chicago	720	630	650	820

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 8. Mail.	No. 2. Fst Ex	No. 6. Pac Ex	No. 4. Ntt Ex
Chicago	830AM	820AM	835PM	920PM
Plymouth	1103	1103	905	1240AM
Fort Wayne	1205PM	1255PM	1135	315
Lima	225	315	142AM	505
Forest	343	414	256	620
Crestline { A	520	530	420	800
Crestline { D	1120AM	550	430	825
Mansfield	1256PM	618	500	900
Orrville	225	812	700	1108
Alliance	440	950	850	1120PM
Rochester	717	1134AM	1045	1230
Pittsburgh	835	100	1210PM	435

☞ No. 1 daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8 & 2, daily, except Sunday; Nos. 3 & 6, daily; No. 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after June 24, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP. S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	845AM	1215PM	350PM
Hudson	1000	124	505
Ravenna	1030	155	532
Alliance	1130	234	617
Bayard	1205PM	308	
Wellsville	135	421	
Pittsburgh	400	640	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	
Wellsville	940	515	
Bayard	1035	621	
Alliance	1135	557	725AM
Ravenna	1205PM	631	815
Hudson	1253	709	900
Cleveland	210	800	1015

Leave. Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6:00 a. m. | Bayard 9:45 a. m.
Bayard 12:10 p. m. | N. Philadelphia 3:00 p.m

RIVER DIVISION.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP'S	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM		200PM	450PM
Bridgeport	555		210	500
Steubenville	700		315	540
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Rochester	920	255	553	
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	500PM	
Rochester	740	310	605	
Wellsville	850	410	720	
Steubenville	945	502		
Bridgeport	1045	558		
Bellair	1100	610		

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous

1872. Spring and Summer. 1872.

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!

J. H. BORLAND,

Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,

Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, brought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New-York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Special inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 & 55 Wood Street,
[apr10-tf

POINT PLANING MILLS,

WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.

HENRY WHITEFIELD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER

Having purchased the the territorial interest of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order. oct4:1y

L. R. NORTON.

DEALER IN

PIANOS,

AND

STATE AGENT

FOR THE CELEBRATED

JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN

118 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Opposite New City Hall. PITTSBURGH, Pa.

☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue. [jy3-3m

CHIMNEY TOPS.

THE undersigned are manufacturing Chimney Tops, all Sizes, Plain and fancy. They have all the facilities for making a No. 1 article, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

S. J. JOHNSTON & SON,
may29'72:tf.] Vanport, Pa

Gold & Silver Watches.

ROBERTS

HAS REMOVED

—TO—

No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE,

(THREE DOORS ABOVE OLD STAND,)

WHILE REBUILDING.

Our Greatest Specialties:

E. HOWARD & CO'S FINE WATCHES,

Waltham Watch Company's Watches,

ELGIN WATCH CO.'S WATCHES,

United States (Marion) Watches.

At Lowest cash Prices:

NEW STYLES LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Gold Opera and Guard Chains,

CHOICE STOCK of FINE JEWELRY,

Sterling Silver Ware,

BRONZES AND FINE CLOCKS,

STANDARD

SILVER PLATED WARE,

American Clocks,

SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES.

E. P. ROBERTS,

No. 22 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special inducements to customers from a distance [jy6-1y;chdgapr 17.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE ENCHANTED MANTLE.

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

Once there was an island, separated from the rest of the world by a great ocean flowing illimitably around it. Here dwelt a mother and her two children, a girl and a boy. She loved them exceedingly, and they returned her love; and because the boy was older and stronger than his sister he took care of and protected her; and she, being delicate and fair, confided in and looked up to him. And it was always summer around them; ever since the boy and girl could remember it had been warm and pleasant, with sunshine and soft winds.

But one day the mother called the son to her, as she sat in the shadow of the cottage porch looking out to the sea. The sun was resting on a fleecy heap of golden clouds above the water's edge, and the boy saw that long golden lines seemed to be stretched from him to them.

"Lionel," said the mother, "it is a law of this island that no one can remain here after reaching a certain age. My time has come, and I must leave you, to return no more; but hereafter when your wish is fulfilled you will follow me. Now, when I am gone, you will find the summer likewise has departed, and instead there will be cold winds and snow, and clouds will gather before the sun. In those days you will wish to wrap yourself up warmly, and sit before a fire, where the cold and darkness cannot reach you. But you must never forget to care first for your little sister; the cold and the darkness will be harder for her to bear than for you, and you must keep her always warm and cheerful until she comes to my arms again."

Lionel looked in his mother's eyes but said nothing. Something filled his heart so very full that he could not speak.

His mother gazed a while in silence over the sea, and the shadow of the cottage porch grew darker around her, so that Lionel began to fear lest she should vanish altogether; but the brightness of the setting sun had so dazzled his eyes that he could not see plainly. At last his mother spoke again:

"After I am gone you will find in my room a long dark mantle which your father left me when, many years ago, he reached his allotted age and departed from us. This mantle is enchanted, and when you see it you will very much wish to wear it; and if you should do so you would be enabled to see me where I am gone. Notwithstanding, you must never yield to this desire until your sister Rose shall have ceased to require from you any further protecting care and labor; for as long as you wear the mantel you will be powerless to give her any assistance in time of need, or keep her warm and cheerful in the winter weather; and though you would be able to see me, I should look pale and sad, and the cold winds and darkness would increase around you. But if you have strength to resist the spell of the enchanted mantle until your duty to your sister is performed, you may then wear it without fear, and I shall appear bright and smiling to you, even more so than you have known me here."

As his mother ceased speaking, the shadow of the cottage porch became so deep that Lionel could scarcely see her where she sat. Nevertheless, it seemed to him that she bent over him and kissed his forehead and his eyes; and when he opened his eyes again she was gone. But looking across the sea, where the last glimpse of the sun was just sinking beneath it, he noticed a bright path extending thence to the Island shore; and as the further end of the path, where it was merged in the sun, he thought he saw his mother standing with a glory all about her. Then something so dimmed his eyes that he could hardly distinguish her; yet it seemed to him that just before she vanished she looked at him and smiled. He stood gazing until the sea had became dark and gray, the golden path had vanished, and a cold wind, which came sighing from the east, had begun to drive the breakers into foam against the shore. Then he withdrew, with a shiver, into the cottage, and lit a candle, and entered his mother's room.

By the light of the candle, as he looked around the chamber he saw a long, dusky cloak, or mantle, thrown over the chair on which his mother used to sit. It hung in sombre folds, unrelieved by any bright embroidery or trimming. As he gazed upon it wonderingly—for he never remembered to have seen it before—he was conscious of a strange and almost irresistable longing to put it on. It seemed to him that it would protect him, as nothing else could, from the chill of the east wind which was already beginning to whistle around the cottage. He even felt as if it would in some way bring back to him the comfort of his mother's presence and love. So he approached and lifted the heavy mantle from the chair. As he did so a dreamy, enervating sensation began to steal over him; his strength and vigor seemed to ebb away, and the noise of the sea waves on the shore sounded in his ears like the voice of one sobbing in her sleep—like the voice of his own mother!

But ere the dusky cloak could descend over him he heard his sister Rose calling to him loudly: "Lionel! Lionel brother Lionel! where are you?" Lionel started, and let the cloak fall back upon the chair. In a moment all his mother had said to him rushed over him. This, then, was the enchanted mantle of which she had spoken—this the effect of the spell it had already begun to cast over him. Even now he could scarcely shake it off; but summoning all his strength he rushed from the room, and rushed to find his sister, who sat shivering on the door step; and there were tears in her eyes. In his anxiety to comfort Rose, Lionel forgot all about the dusky mantle.

"What makes the sea so gray and angry?" asked Rose tearfully; "why is the wind so cold? and where is our mother gone?"

"The last I saw of her," replied Lionel, "she was standing on the furthest edge of the sea, close by the sun; and I think she must be gone to him, so that whenever he shines we may know that she is smiling upon us. And then we shall not mind any more about the cold wind and the angry sea."

So Lionel took his little sister back into the cottage, and brought wood and built a warm fire in the fireplace; and the light danced and flickered about the room, playing all sorts of pranks with the chairs and tables and the ornaments on the mantlepiece; and Rose and Lionel sat looking into the fire, her little hand resting in his. It seemed almost as if the sunshine had come back to them. At last Lionel cried out:

"See, Rose, in that red-hot coal is a perfect picture of the sea, and sun resting on it; and in the sun can you not see our mother's face smiling on us?"

"Yes! Yes!" cried Rose, clapping her little hands for joy; and now we need never feel the cold and darkness out of doors, for we can always have our mother's sunshine in the cottage!" So that night they both slept soundly, and Rose dreamed that the warm weather and soft winds had come back; all the more delightful for having been lost. But Lionel thought he was standing by his mother's chair, on which hung the enchanted mantle and wondering if the time had not yet come when he might put it on. Then he heard a voice calling him, and awakened with a start; he saw Rose standing over him looking scared and puzzled. The ground, she said had become all white and soft, and oh! so very cold; and the water had turned into a hard transparent stone, and the air was full of little, cold, white feathers, which were blown about so thickly that one could hardly see across the garden.

So Lionel gave up all thought of the mantel for that day, and, springing out of bed, he kissed his sister good morning, and set to work to make things warm and pleasant for her in-doors. When he had kindled another roaring fire on the hearth, he put on his tallest boots and his warmest coat, and plunged boldly forth into the cold, white snow-storm. He gathered together all the sticks of wood he could find in the neighboring forest, brought them in great armfuls to the house, and piled them up under the shed, until there was enough to last for many days to come. Then he took the spade and shoveled pathways all around the house, and out to the barn, for Rose to walk on, so that when the evening came around again, everything about the cottage was quite comfortable and cheerful, and Rose declared she was almost as happy as before the winter began.—And again that night the children sat hand in hand before the blazing, crackling fire; and as it fell gradually into glowing embers they fancied from time to time, they caught the glimpses of their mother's smile. At last, when the fire had died out, and Rose was sleeping quietly, Lionel stepped on tiptoe to his mother's room, opened the door, and looked in at the dusky mantel hanging on the chair.

"Perhaps," he whispered to himself, "I may be allowed to wear it tomorrow." But even as he spoke he heard Rose turn uneasily in her bed, and thought she murmered something in her sleep. So he closed the door with half a sigh, because he felt that he must wait yet longer ere the time should come.

The snow lasted a long, long while until the children almost believed that the summer had been a dream, and there never had been anything else than ice and snow. The sky was almost always covered with gray, heavy clouds, which hid the sun; but in time the children grew fond even of the clouds, they looked down upon them so softly and tenderly, and piled themselves into such strange, fantastic shapes. And once in awhile when the day closed and the sun sank below the ocean, the clouds would gather around them, all dressed in the magnificent robes of crimson, gold and purple, and stood waiting in solemn and superb array, until he had disappeared, and the gorgeous vestments vanished with him. At such time Lionel's mind would revert, he knew not why, to the enchanted mantle in his mother's room, and he wondered whether it would be transformed into splendid colors like the gloomy clouds. And sometimes he marveled that the sun should make these very clouds that strove to obscure his beauty the means of making that beauty more grand and magnificent than it could otherwise have been. Then he would ask himself whether he would be able so to glorify the magic mantle when the time for him to wear it arrived. And often it would seem to him that he could no longer wait, he so longed to cover himself with the dark folds, and feel again the drowsy influence of the spell, and look once more upon his mother's face. But whenever the longing was most irresistible the voice of his sister Rose would come to him, and something in his heart would whisper that his duty was not yet accomplished, and the mysterious mantle must still remain hanging on his mother's chair.

So the days went by, and the months, and gradually the years, and still the children lived together in the cottage. In their outward guise, to be sure, they were children no longer, for Lionel was tall strong and stately, with deep, tender eyes, and grave, determined lips; and Rose was lovely and graceful, with sweet, confiding eyes and soft brown hair. But all this was outside; there was nothing old about their hearts, and in each other's eyes they were children still. Rose always looked up to and trusted in her brother, as in the summer days so long ago; and Lionel protected and cared for his little sister just as lovingly and tenderly as when they were first left alone together. And because the time had never once come, in all these years, when he could say, "Now all is done for her that I can do, and there is nothing to prevent my giving myself up to the spell of the enchanted mantle," therefore it still remained undisturbed in his mother's room, and many years had passed since he had ever opened the door to look at it. But once in a while there would be a whisper in his heart, "The time is coming, Lionel, wait and be patient!" It seemed to him like his mother's voice, and he would enter with renewed hope and courage upon another day and year.

Still the time went on and on; and now the winter, which had seemed so long, began to gradually pass away. The winds grew warmer and gentler; the heavy clouds broke up and floated about in Titanic forms; the sun came forth again, more glorious than of yore, and soon all the snow had vanished, except that a little of the purest and whitest always rested on the heads of the boy, Lionel and his sister Rose, as a memento of the long winter they had spent together in the cottage. As the summer came on, the evenings grew longer and more beautiful, and the children, instead of sitting in-doors by

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., October 16th, 1872.

HON William H. Seward of Auburn, New York, died at his residence in that city on last Thursday, aged 71 years.

THE Chicago relief and aid society has just published a statement showing that the total charitable distributions have thus far amounted to $5,500,444.09. The amounts received and distributed by other societies foot up to $439,704.50. The miscellaneous sums contributed to individuals and for specific objects are estimated at $500,000. The amounts furnished by Cincinnati, Milwaukee and St. Louis, and other cities, and expended by special commitees, foot up to $501,552. Total, $6,944,256.50.

TOO MANY people in this country are becoming indifferent as to whether the government is administered corruptly, or whether the elections are fair and free, or made a farce by purchase and fraud. As the country grows more populous and rich the sensitiveness of the people as to whether self government is to be preserved in its purity becomes blunted, and the "gentleman in politics" advocates the corruptest rings and the deepest dyed of the public plunderers whom he formerly denounced.

ATTENTION is directed to a communication in another column, addressed to J. C. Hart, esq., Clerk of the Courts for this county, by a number of the members of our bar. This communication was presented to Mr. Hart on last Monday, at 1 p. m., by Messrs H. Hice, S. B. Wilson, J. Wickham and H. R. Moore, esqs., who severally urged upon that officer the propriety of divulging all he knew relative to the matters enbraced in their communication. Mr. Hart, after consulting some time with some of his friends decided on making no answer for one week.

BISMARK and the German authorities may do their best, by ordinance and prohibition, to turn back the tide of emigration to America, but a force works against them which it is difficult to overcome. The simple fact is that Germany is overcrowded. In Berlin thousands of poor people live in old railroad cars and omnibuses, and when the police drive them from these wretched retreats they have no where to go. The Germans looking toward a land where there is room enough for all, and to spare, will seek it; and official restriction, however rigid cannot check the tendency.

ABOUT one week ago we received a letter from R. Layton, esq., of Beaver Falls, informing us that he was not receiving his ARGUS at that office, and when he inquired for it the Post master informed him that it did not arrive there. On last Monday we received a letter from J. L. B Dawson, requesting us to discontinue Mr. Layton's paper as he "will not lift it from the office," all of which goes to show that Dawson is a stupid villain, and should be looking through iron bars, instead of handing letters and newspapers from a Federal Post office."

THERE are hundreds of men in this county who would not trust General Hartranft with their pocket books of a dark night, and yet they gave him their ballots on Tuesday of last week for the highest office in the State. How can such conduct be reconciled with sound morality and good citizenship? is a question we submit to their own consciences, now that the smoke and heat of the battle has passed away. God will not hold him guiltless who sins in the face of light and knowledge.

THE New York *Tribune* sets the Presidential contest down in this wise:

For Greeley.	Electors.	For Grant.	Electors
Alabama,	10	Iowa,	11
Arkansas,	6	Kansas,	5
Connecticut,	6	Maine	7
Delaware,	3	Massachusetts	13
Florida,	4	Michigan,	11
Georgia,	11	Nebrtska,	3
Kentucky,	12	Oregon,	3
Louisiana,	8	Rhode Island	4
Maryland,	8	South Carolina	7
Missouri,	15	Vermont,	5
New Jersey	9	Pennsylvania,	26
New York	35	Ohio,	22
Tennessee,	12		
Texas,	8		
Virginia,	11		
West Virginia,	5		
Indiana,	15		
Total	178	Total	129

Leaving still seriously contested:

California	6	Nevada,	3
Illinois	21	New Hampshire	5
Minnesota	5	North Carolina	10
Mississippi,	8	Wisconsin	10

IN view of the conduct of quite a number of men in this county during the campaign which has just closed, and whose names it is hardly worth while now to mention, we will take it as a favor if they never again talk to us about "political reform," "official corruption," or the impropriety of electing dishonest men to office. In the reform camp and before the battle began, they could talk about reform with the eloquence of a Cicero, and make one believe they were as fierce as Numidian lions; but when the long roll sounded, and the lines for the onset were forming, some of them hurried directly to the enemy's ranks, while others of them skulked to the rear and have neither been seen or heard of since.—For men of this stamp we have nothing but commisseration. Their cowardly instincts become their masters just when their expected help is needed, and we repeat they can do us no greater favor in the future than to cease sounding their holyday courage and flexible patriotism in our ears, and to refrain forevermore in trying to induce us to believe that they can be relied upon to give and take hard blows in any contest. In other words, they have not got the sand to stand with the weak against the strong, with the uninfluential against the influential, with right against might, and all efforts to convince us now that they are in possession of that article is simply labor lost.

THE voters of Pennsylvania decided last week by a majority of some 30,000 votes that Hartranft should be the Governor of the State. One half at least of those who voted for him, did so, believing him to be a corrupt official and a dishonest man; while the remaining half may have had donbts on these points. His opponent, Mr. Buckalew, had been in public life for twenty years, and in all that period the breath of suspicion has not even attached to his name, and yet the people throw him aside and take for their Governor a man who possessses the full confidence of no intelligent, honest man in the State. Is not this a lamentable condition of affairs? And is it not calculated to startle the well-meaning people of our Commonwealth.

There is a gentleman in Beaver who heard "Sam" Josephs—a political desperado of Philadelphia—say some six weeks or two months ago, that "*if the voters of Pennsylvania elected Hartranft in preference to Buckalew* as Governor of the State, they would thus record their deliberate judgment that they would rather have a damned rascal as their ruler than an honest man; and in that event Bill McMullin and myself will be available candidates before the people three years hence." Judging from the result on the 8th inst., we take it that Josephs is about right, and that either himself or McMullin will turn up as Hartranft's successor when the latter's term expires. "God save the Commonwealth."

THE result of the election held on the 8th inst may be briefly stated thus:

Hartranft and the whole Republican State ticket are elected by majorities ranging from 30,000 to 40,000; a majority of Republicans have been elected to Congress, and on joint ballot the Republicans will have a majority of from 15 to 20 in the Legislature.

In Ohio the Republicans have carried their State ticket, but lost the Legislature, which gives the Democrats and Liberal Republicans the next U. S. Senator.

Hendricks, Democrat and Liberal Republican, is elected Governor of Indiana, but the Republicans have carried the Legislature, which returns Morton to the U. S. Senate.

HERE are a few facts we wish the readers of the ARGUS to bear in mind:

1st. That James M. Allen, *alias* "Specks," is a notorious ballot-box stuffer, whose headquarters and home are at Philadelphia.

2d. That J. L. B. Dawson and Hal. Patterson, in their affidavits last week, while they did not swear positively that James M. Allen, *alias* Specks was not appointed Return Inspector for Beaver Falls, they still so twisted their oaths as to make the impression everywhere that no such appointment had ever been made.

3d. It is a well authenticated fact here, that Allen, *alias* Specks *was* appointed one of the Return Inspectors for that Borough, and measures are now on foot to ascertain on whose recommendation his appointment was made, and at whose suggestion Clerk Hart assumed to revoke it.

4th. When the names of the parties here who handled Allen, *alias* Specks, while that villain was in this county are known, the public will have no difficulty in determining who the scoundrels are who bargained with him in Philadelphia to come here to tamper with the ballots of our people.

Friends of popular liberty, watch and wait. By your votes given on the 8th inst. we judge you did not believe the startling facts laid before you in a circular issued from this office on the eve of the election.—All the material points in that circular are true, and the evidence to sustain them is at hand, and will be given in such a way that neither denials or oaths made by implicated parties will even shake, much less refute it.

THE most serious work which ever devolved upon the people of a State rests upon the citizens of Pennsylvania from this day. The exalted position of Governor of that great Commonwealth has been given to a man whose character is tainted with fraud, and whose sole prominence arises from the fact that he was chosen by the corrupt Cameron Ring at Harrisburg to do what official work they might require. He was the weakest candidate, considered in a personal point of view, who could possibly have been selected to head the Republican ticket. But his very weakness was his strength. He was so destitute of character and position that the Ring which had made him felt sure of him, and was willing to devote to his election a fair proportion of the money they had stolen from the public. The Administration at Washington adopted him and put in action for his benefit all the resources of the Government. But even this was not enough. The State organization of the Grant party, and the National, both agreed that the defeat of Hartranft would be fatal to them. They therefore resolved that he should not be defeated, and took their measures to that end.

We do not to-day dwell upon that outrage and insult to the very spirit of law and decency contained in the pardon of Yerkes upon the eve of the election, for the purpose of extorting a false affidavit in Hartranft's favor. This prostitution of the Executive prerogative is a mere trivial indecency compared with the *enormous* crime which has been deliberately plotted for a month, and was yesterday consummated. There is not in Philadelphia nor in New York an intelligent man who does not know the general process by which the vote in Pennsylvania was falsified, and many of them know the details. The first step was an immense fraudulent registry, which raised the voting population at one stride from 130,000 to 165,000. To personate the names thus fraudulently inscribed negroes were hired in Washington and in Virginia, and gangs of repeaters under some of the most notorious ruffians in New York were engaged to join in the business. This was universal publicity: The friends of Hartranft chuckled and bragged over it. Well-to-do citizens belonging to the Union League Club said, no longer than last Saturday, "We will give Hartranft whatever majority he needs, whether it is 5000, 10,000, or 15,000." They were better than their boasts; probably because the need was greater than their fears. Terrified by the accounts of Liberal gains in the State, they determined not to be chary of their votes, and by false voting and false counting they scored up the incredible majority of 20,000!

It remains with the people of Pennsylvania to decide whether they will vindicate their right to self-government, or submit to grind in the mills of the bandits who have robbed them of their citizenship. They yesterday elected Charles R. Buckalew to be their Governor. A handful of rogues, representing the party in power, violated the ballot-boxes, and substituted for the elect of the people a creature of their own, a man of tainted moral character and greatly inferior abilities. To submit to a robbery like this, to call it a mere political act and let the matter rest there, is cowardly and criminal. If Hartranft takes his seat there is no law but anarchy in Pensylvania. We ask all sensible men there and elsewhere to reflect for a moment after the heat of the fight is over, and say if they think republican government can endure, if offenses like this are to be encouraged by impunity to repetition.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Pittsburgh Republican papers have already taken each other by the lugs, relative to the newly elected Sheriff's printing in that county. The *Dispatch* claims the lion's share on the ground that it is really the only Republican paper in the city which gave the Sheriff elect (Hare) an honest support, while the *Gazette* insists that it was its friend from first to last, and stood by him through thick and thin. We are a little afraid our brethern up the river will soon convince the public that "spoils" the objective point in the generality of political contests in Allegheny county.

HERE AND THERE.

—It is suspected that the Siamese Twins are after an office and determined to be on the winning side. Chang is an enthusiastic Greeley man, while Eng is quite as earnestly for Grant. If Eng should determine to accept the consulship in his native land, under General Grant's second term, without Chang's consent, there is some curiosity to know what the latter would do about it.

—Some few years since one of the clerks in a banking house in Albany, having an intimation that it was proposed to dispense with his services, boldly entered the private office of the president and said:

"Mr. President, I have made up my mind that the interests of this bank require that either you or myself should leave its service. As you are the leading owner of the bank, and have a large family to support, I have concluded to retire and leave you in your position." The young man "retired."

—Is insanity a necessary condition of being able to speak the German language? Probably not; but there is said to be a girl in Madison, Wisconsin, who lately lost her reason and with it her knowedge of English; but at the same time she acquired a miraculous command of German, which she had never learned or heard spoken to any extent. Philosophers are called upon to explain this phenomenon. If we were a philosopher we would say that it is probably a lie.

—A Washington dispatch says:—The President on Wednesday received a dispatch from Russell Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, saying that under no circumstances must Forney be allowed to stump the State for Grant and Wilson, because the people will not listen to him, and have lost confidence in him.

—Stories about the sagacity of cats and dogs are always acceptable, and that is why so many are invented. A good one comes from Kentucky about what might properly be called a feline Nimrod. A sick lady at Lebanon was required by her doctor to eat wild meat only, but as the cedar forests of Lebanon did not abound in game there was some difficulty in obtaining a constant supply. The family cat, noticing this, went forth and soon returned with a wild rabbit, which exploit she repeated every day until the lady recovered. She never indulged in rabbit herself, and discontinued her hunting excursions as soon as her mistress desired no more of that kind of "wild fowl."

—Dealers in obscene books are having rather a hard time of it in England. One infamous fellow, Henry Judge, has been sentenced to two years hard labor; and when these are over he will have to find securities for good behavior. Judge's lawyer argued in defence of his client that as the classics are sometimes obscene, they too should be suppressed by law—a silly fallacy hardly requiring exposure. It is true that there are Greek and Latin texts which are occasionally indelicate; but these books are not sought and read for the sake of such passages, nor can they have any bad effect on a student of average brains.

—An amphibious man is a novelty, however common mermaids may be. Allessandro de Angelio of Rome, follows the moist business of a "professor of bathing," and, as we are informed, for the last twenty-five years has passed ten hours per diem in the water, like a two legged dolphin. We should like to know whether the professor has suffered a sea change into something rich and strange, whether his cuticle has put on a scaly appearance; whether he has to any extent become web-fingered or web-toed.—One thing is certain, it cannot cost the professor much for clothes.

—The corner-stone of the monument to the memory of Miles Standish was laid on the 7th inst, at Duxbury, with appropriate elocutionary exercises. The orators had a good deal to say in honor of the Puritans; but a Boston paper calls attention to the fact already touched upon by *The Zion's Herald*, that the Pilgrims who landed from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock in December, 1620, were not Puritans, but were in England persecuted by Puritans. The first Puritans came in 1630 to Boston and Salem. We suppose there is a good deal more talk than knowledge of the Puritans in Massachusetts generally.

—A telegram from Sioux City, Oct. 10, says that city and vicinity was visited by quite a severe earthquake shock on the day previous. The people rushed out of their houses, and considerable excitement prevailed for a brief period. The shock only lasted about a minute and a half, but during that time crockery and bottles were thrown down and buildings were pretty well shaken up. No serious damage was done to property, however. It is reported that at Fort Randall, Dakota, the shock was more severe, and that there was great excitement. At Yankton the shock, although faint, was distinctly felt, but no damage was done. Reports from other portions of Dakota show that the shock was felt, more or less, at all principal points.

—The announcement of the death of "Fanny Fern" comes upon the upon the public suddenly, although her friends have long known the feeble state of her health. Her loss will be deplored by a wide circle of friends and admirers, and her husband will have general and sincere sympathy in his affliction.

—A queer people: There cannot be any truth in the adage says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "blood will tell," if it is to be applied to other races than the Anglo Saxon, or in less moderate intermixtures of the vital fluid are superior to all the blood which preceded it. Here, for instance, is Alsace a German province in its origin. A part of Germany during the dark ages, and the better life of modern Europe, which by the fortunes of war, was transferred by the treaties of Ryswick and Munster to France, the inhabitents maintained, under the conquerors, their German habits and German language. They were essentially Germans who had fallen under the denomination of France. Germany recaptured the district which had formerly been Germany, and the people were relegated to their old allegiance. How have they taken it? By declarations that they never will be Germans, by determination to secede from the government under which their fathers lived for centuries. They have become exiles, and left Alsace to settle in France, where they may enjoy the rights which were originally acceded to them as a conquered people, and be independent of the descendants of their hated countrymen. This is strange, and is one of the unwordly romances of a century filled with remarkable events.

The Triumph of Fraud.

Address from the Liberal State Committee to the People of Pennsylvania:

The successful consummation of a measure of fraud in this city, that must appal alike the guilty authors and their no less guilty respectable abettors, has made Philadelphia appear to give the unexampled majority of over 20,000 in favor of continued corrupt rule in Pennsylvania.

With every channel of power ready to aid in executing the systematic defiance of the popular will; with debauched or pliant canvassers to register 25,000 fraudulent names; with the most desperate repeaters of three cities to vote the registry; with abundance of money, plundered from the people to pay them; with election officers selected expressly to receive every vote offered in favor of the Ring; with a police force to pilot repeaters to their localities, and protect them in polling illegal votes; with officers of the law to guarantee their immunity from punishment, and with a large preponderance of our citizens, who claim to be the champions of morality and reform, giving their unqualified sanction to what they knew to be a deliberately-planned pollution of the ballot-box—the result is but the logical result of the rule that is now supremely enthroned in our City and State.

Now views this gigantic system of fraud confined to Philadelphia, if the principal cities and towns throughout the State thousands of illegal votes have been polled. The Liberal cause was thus overwhelmed in Reading, Chester, West Chester, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and other localities, while the rural districts exhibit large and uniform gains. I am warranted in announcing that the large majority is wholly fraudulent.

Friends of good government let no triumph of lawlessness deter you from giving your best energies to the cause. The highest prerogative of a free people has been violently usurped by insolent and debauched power, and the people must resent it and resent it promptly, or give unquestioned license to wrong. Now, more than ever in this contest, is the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency a supreme necessity, if peace and honest government are not to perish from the annals of our history. Right must triumph sooner or later, and it will yet triumph in this desperate struggle if the people shall prove faithful to themselves, to their laws, and to their country.

A. K. McCLURE,
Chairman of Liberal Republican Committee.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1872.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Don't Give up the Fight.

The Chicago *Tribune* of this morning says:

The most noticeable fact of the canvass in these States, as well as in the previous ones in North Carolina, Vermont and Maine, is that the Administration party had all the money, all the office-holders, all the election machinery, most of the large corporations, and all the adventitious aid which help to decide a doubtful contest. Another instructive fact is that a percentage of the Democratic vote was cast for the Republican ticket large enough to offset the Liberal Republican vote in each of the three States. Although this change has resulted in the success of the ticket which we deem opposed to the best interests of the country, it points to a speedy dissolution of both the old parties, and this we cannot but regard as a benefit to the whole people. It is impossible that the Republican party should long hold together without any principles to contend for or promote. The cry that the liberties of the blacks are still in danger—which has after all been the most potent weapon of the canvass—being not true in point of fact, will not avail much longer. The Liberal party is the party of the future, notwithstanding the adverse result of yesterday's election.

To the Liberals of Illinois, to the Liberals everywhere, we say. Go on bravely in the path you have entered; your cause is just, your principles are as necessary to the preservation of good government to-day as they were yesterday. It is still possible to elect your Executive State ticket in Illinois. We shall yield nothing in our zeal for Greeley and Koerner so long as there is a vote to be gained or an inch of ground to contend for; and after the contest is over we shall still contend for the grand and ennobling principles of peace, reconciliation and reform, which are more precious to us than any party or any men.

THE HARTRANFT ELECTION OUTRAGE.

How the Cameron Ring Elected Hartranft—Enormous Frauds—Corrupt Use of Large Sums of Money.

[From the Special Correspondent of the Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—It is not pleasant to linger about a lost battlefield to gather information of the dishonorable arts practised by the enemy to rob a righteous cause of a victory fairly won; but it is due to the Liberals of the country that they should know why their brethren here who went into yesterday's contest with such buoyant hopes of success came out utterly crushed and beaten. There is no need to recite the causes of the disaster to our friends here. They know them only too well. But they want honest men everywhere to hear the shameful story of fraud and wrong, and to understand that it was from no failure on their part to do their duty, that the plunderer of the State Treasury and the accomplice of convict thieves is elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

Our defeat was owing to two causes—fraud and the lavish use of money by our adversaries. These were more general, systematic and skillful than were ever practiced in this or any other State. Their magnitude was so enormous that the very men who devised them and set up the machinery for their perpetration were amazed last night at the success of their schemes, and expressed fears to each other that "the thing had been carried too far." The frauds were of four descriptions: Repeating, practiced chiefly in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and Reading; colonizing the negroes, which was done in all the cities and large towns east of the mountains; substitution of Hartranft ballots for Buckalew ballots by the Republican inspectors before they were put in the boxes; and false counting. All of these methods were practiced extensively in this city, but the latter was implicitly relied upon to supplement the others, and make the majority as large as might be necessary to overcome the honest vote of the country precincts. The aggregate amount added by these methods to Hartranft's vote in Philadelphia may be fairly estimated at 10,000. It might as well have been 20,000, and would have been if his election had required that figure. The City Ring have fixed his majority finally at about 17,000, I believe. Last night, before they were sure of how successful the plans of Cameron had been in the interior cities they gave the figures for all the wards but three, not estimated, but with exactitude, and they aggregated over 19,000 majority. The three wards kept back would have raised it over 22,000. After they heard from Harrisburg, Reading, and other towns they revised the figures so as to make their frauds a little less glaring.

The very large amount of money controlled by the Ring made the perpetration of every kind of fraud not only possible but easy. They paid out over $200,000 in Philadelphia during the past week, and raised $75,000 additional on the day before election. Their disbursements in the State unquestionably exceeded $500,000, not including the sums raised by local committees. They used the greater part of their money as a corruption fund to bribe Democratic inspectors and to buy the floating vote of the cities. They found plenty of Democrats belonging to the class of corner-grocery politicians, who were ready to take their money, and who did them good service in return among their fellows. The surprising lack of thorough organization among the Democrats released the unprincipled element which is to be found in all parties from the usual restraints of party discipline, and left them free to find a market for their votes and services. Every man of them knew where to go to sell out. The Cameron Ring had as good as advertised to the world that they meant to carry the election with money, whatever it cost, and everybody knew they had plenty of it and were useing it lavishly. In effect, they notified every fellow who wanted to sell himself that the money was ready for him.

The Liberal and Democratic Committees had not the means to counteract the evil influence of the immense corruption funds of the Administration, and of the State and City Rings. If they had possessed the resources of their adversaries and had been capable of employing them as unscrupulously there would have been a different story to tell of yesterday's election. The allied Reform Committees, not only had no funds to use corruptly if they had been disposed, but they were greatly straitened to pay the regular legitimate expenses of the canvass. The Liberal Republicans there gave Buckalew the full strength of their vote throughout the State, and did fully as well as could be expected. No part of the blame of defeat rests upon them. Nor do I think the Democratic leaders nor the honest masses of their party failed in their duty.

There was not the efficient organization which the Democrats have had in all the closely contested elections of former years, and which was essential to defeat the schemes of the Ring. The managers, no doubt, did as well as they knew how, and if they fell short of what was expected of them, it was not for lack of earnest wish for the success of the cause. If there had been no remissness in this respect, however, and if our friends had been supplied with all the money they had honest use for, the result could not have been altered. The Ring was determined to win. They had the power to count Hartranft in whatever the majority might have been for Buckalew. They were prepared to do it, and boasted of it. We were helpless in their hands. The election was a monstrous fraud from first to last, and honest men might just as well have staid at home and saved themselves the trouble of voting.

When the smoke of the fight clears off a little, and our people revive sufficiently to get on their legs and compare experiences, we shall be able to give the facts in detail of the way in which we were cheated out of the victory.

Grant Pulled Hartranft Through.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Without questioning the motives of those who have resolved to perpetuate an odious local rule—insufferable in its arrogance and most extravagant and costly in its actions—we shall be profoundly gratified if our apprehensions, repeatedly uttered, are not confirmed. Grave and momentous trusts have again been confided to men we conceive to be unworthy. It is, however, in the nature of things that the agencies again fastened upon the State may profit by experience, and, satiated with abundant wealth, and weary of tempting opportunities, may turn over a new leaf—make, in fact, a new book of better administration for the future. If so, we shall confess ourselves mistaken, and be as free to praise as we have been bold to oppose. It would be folly to allege that the great majority for Hartranft is the origin of fraud. We believe it to be a legitimate majority—the growth of several causes that lie so plainly on the surface of the contest that all may understand and study. General Grant pulled this ticket through.

In any ordinary contest it would have been beaten out of sight; but his name and the fear that its defeat would damage him in November rallied to it thousands who closed their eyes to the proofs we daily spread before them, and constrained many to certify to the deservings of candidates of questionable record. These, local oppressors are now enthroned and entrenched in power. Mr. Cameron will undoubtedly be reelected United States Senator, armed with new prerogatives to persecute and to punish. His iron hand will be laid upon every independent spirit in the State, and he will again quote the prestige and wield the patronage of the President to forward his designs—unless, indeed, Gen. Grant will do the independent people of Pennsylvania the justice to believe that their protest against this reckless man, however fruitless at the election, has sprung from pure and honest motives.

Incipient Consumption.

The symptoms which precede Consumption are mostly of an insidious character, but quite marked enough to indicate to the intelligent physician what course of treatment ought to be followed in order to prevent its full development. If these earlier monitors were heeded, Consumption, as a wide spread and devastating disease, would be almost unknown. *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure*, in all recent attacks, will cleanse the morbid poison from the system and restore that circle of life which is too valuable to be estimated by mere dollars and cents. How many cases are there like that of Mr. Irvin, published below, which, if treated like this, would soon get well:

DR. KEYSER: You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your *Pectoral Syrup* on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I tried various remedies, and after the first dose of your *Pectoral* I received quite a relief, and I had not used a whole bottle until I was entirely cured. JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third Avenue.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is sold at $1.50 per bottle, at his medical office, 167 Liberty street Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it remit $5 to Dr. Keyser and he will send it by express. Pamphlet on Chronic Lung diseases sent wherever it is wanted by mail.

Eight Years Lost.

"Oh! my long lost daughter!" exclaimed a rather respectable looking German woman on Walnut street, near,——, Monday afternoon, as she rushed with outstretched arms towards a little girl, who was sauntering along carelessly.

The girl frightened at the woman, thinking her mad, took flight screaming and weeping. But the pretended mother soon overtook her, and while shedding tears, covered her with caresses, conjuring her to look well, and see if she could not *remember* the face of her mother.

But the girl was all the more frightened, and cried the louder, until two individuals from a house of very doubtful character, after a skirmish with the woman, took the little girl away.

By this time, quite a crowd had collected, and the woman, appealing to them, told her story. She lived near Fourth and Christian. When her baby—that same little girl—was quite young, she, being very poor, had put it in charge of her husband's mother. After a time, the grandmother, growing tired of the child, had delivered it over to strangers. Since that time, eight years since, the mother has been searching for her daughter in vain, until week before last, when she heard that she was in a house of ill fame. The unhappy mother, who is married again and "well off," then watched the streets, in hope of seeing her little girl, and rescuing her from the ignominy that awaits. Only that day had she caught sight of her; and now she, her only daughter, long searched for in anguish and in vain, was again torn from her to be thrust again in the sinks of iniquity, and live the life that is a perpetual shame. It was hard; and all who looked on pitied the poor woman. Is her story true? It appeared so.—*Sunday Dawn.*

☞ The diamond excitement is reviving in San Francisco. One of the companies exhibit diamonds and rubies valued at many thousands of dollars, which they claim to be found in Arizona. Over three thousand acres of land have been surveyed, but the location will be kept secret until ga overnment patent is obtained.

THAT the arrangements were perfected to pollute the ballot-box at Beaver Falls on the 8th inst., is now a clearly established fact. Every good citizen in the county, owes it now to himself, and owes it to the cause of popular liberty, to do what he can to bring the scoundrels to light who would thus destroy the last barrier the people have to maintain their rights.—Let the villains, who did this thing, be unearthed, let them be who they may, or belong to whatever party they may.

Training Girls for Wives.—Training girls for household duties ought to be considered as necessary as instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and quite as universal. We are in our houses more than half our existence, and it is the household surroundings which affect most largely the happiness or misery of domestic life. If the wife knows how to "keep house," if she understands how to "set a table;" if she has learned how things ought to be cooked, how beds should be made, how carpets should be swept, how the furniture should be dusted, how the clothing should be repaired, and turned, and altered, and renovated; if she knows how purchases can be made to the best advantage, and understands the laying in of provisions, how to make them go farthest and last longest; if she appreciates the importance of system, order, tidiness, and the quiet management of children and servants, then she knows how to make a little heaven of home; how to win her children from the street; how to keep her husband from the club-house, the gaming-table and the wine-cup. Such a family will be trained to social respectability, to business success, and to efficiency and usefulness in whatever position may be allotted to them.

It may be safe to say that not one girl in ten in our large towns and cities enters married life who has learned to bake a loaf of bread, to purchase a roast, to dust a painting, to sweep a carpet, or to cut and fit and make her own dress. How much the perfect knowledge of these things bears upon the thrift, the comfort and the health of families may be conjectured, but not calculated by figures. It would be an immeasurable advantage to make a beginning by attaching a kitchen to every girl's school in the nation, and have lessons given daily in the preparation of all the ordinary articles of food and drink for the table, and how to purchase them in the market to the best advantage, with the result of a large saving of money, an increase of comfort and higher health in every family in the land.

NOMINATIONS.

REFORM REPUBLICAN & DEMOCRATIC

President—Horace Greeley.
Vice President—B. Gratz Brown.
Senatorial Electors: Edgar Cowan. George W. Skinner.
Representative Electors: Selden Marvin. John S. Miller. S. Gross Fry.

Electors:

1 Thomas J Barger	13 David Loudenberg.
2 Stephen D Anderson	14 Jesse McKnight
3 John Mallet	15 Henry Welh.
4 George R Berri	16 Henry J Stahle
5 To be filled.	17 R W Christy
6 Isaiah D Haupt	18 William P Logan
7 Samuel A Dyer	19 Nassehan Brown
8 Jesse G Hawley	20 Fred M Robinson
9 Hiram B Swart	21 John R Wilson
10 B Reilly	22 Philip Jacobson
11 John Aurcht	23 John D Bard
12 Fred W Gunster	24 George W Miller.

REPUBLICAN.

President—Ulysses S. Grant.
V. President—Henry Wilson.

Electors at Large:
1 Adolph R. Borie. 2 John M. Thompson.

Electors:

1 Joseph A. Bonhaus,	14 John Passmore.
2 Marcus A. Davis,	15 W J Colgrove
3 C. Morrison Coates,	16 Jesse Merrill,
4 Henry Bumm,	17 Henry Orlady.
5 Theodore M. Wilson,	18 Robert Bell,
6 John M. Boomsll,	19 John M. Thompson,
7 Francis Schreder,	20 Isaac Frazer,
8 Mark M. Richards,	21 George W. Andrews,
9 Edward H. Green,	22 Henry Lloyd,
10 D. K. Shoemaker,	23 John J. Gillespie,
11 Daniel R. Miller,	24 James Patterson,
12 Leander M. Milton,	25 John W. Wallace,
13 Theodore Strong.	26 Charles P. Boyd.
	(At large—W. D. Wharton).

NATIONAL PROHIBITIONISTS.

President—James Black.
V. President—John Russell.
Senatorial Electors: Moses Ange. A A Stevens.
Representative Electors: Geo. W. Arbuckle. L. S. Kauffman. W. J. Mullen.
Districts.

1. Dr. W. Hargreaves.	13. Gen. W. Patton.
2. T. M. Cavns.	14. Col. T. C. MacDowell
3. I. N. Pierce.	15. Dr. D. C. Eberhart.
4. E. W. Smithseman.	16. Wm. T. King.
5. Seth Ely.	17. Dr. J P Thompson
6. Seth Lukens.	18. Rev J W Buckley
7. J. C. Henderson.	19. J J Taylor
8. Samuel Musser.	20. B W Day.
9. Prof Isaac S. Geist.	21. G W Wilkenson
10. Gen. Waltz.	22. Sam'l Duvall
11. H. A. Woodhouse.	23. T D Keller
12. John R. Fordham.	24. Thos Elverson.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, In the matter of the final account of Francis Le Goullon, executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Bartholomew, dec'd.

And now, to wit: Sept. 10, 1872, the Court appoint S. P. Kuhn, esq., an Auditor to distribute the balance of the funds in the hands of said executor, belonging to said estate, to and among those legally entitled thereto. From the record.

Attest— JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

TAKE NOTICE.—I will meet the parties interested in the distribution of said balance of said estate, in pursuance of the above appointment, on Thursday, Nov. 7th, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court, in Beaver C. H., Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

E. P. KUHN, Auditor.
oct16:3w

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts of executors and administrators have been duly passed and filed in the Register's office of Beaver county Pennsylvania, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday the 13th day of November, A. D. 1872.

First and final account of Elizabeth and Wm. C. Caldwell, admrs of the estate of James Caldwell, deceased.

Final account of John Breier and Henry Gross, ex'rs of the will of Charles Breier, dec'd.

Account of Geo. W. Shroeds, admr of Washington Londis, dec'd.

Final account of Philip Hoch, admr of the estate of Geo. H Stammbach, dec'd.

Final (real estate) accounts of Margaret Hemler, admrx of the estate of Geo. Remler, dec'd.

Final (real and personal) accounts of Daniel Figley, admr of the estate of Henry Baker, dec'd.
oct16:c. D. S. NGLETON, Reg.

JNO. P. DEAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HARDWARE,

No. 81 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American, English, and German Cutlery; Spencer & Nicolson Files; Disston's Saws, and Boynton's Lightning Saws; Beatty's and Yerke's and Plumb's Hatchets; Eastern Manufactures and Pittsburgh Novelty Locks and Latches; Mann's, Lippincott's and Graff's Axes; Axes and Howland's Shovels, Blacksmiths' Tools; Ohio Tool Co's Planes; Coil, Trace and other chains; New London W. B. Globe, National and other Horse Nails; Fire Irons, Stands, Shovels and pokers; Pratt's Clothes Wringers, and a full line of general Hardware at the LOWEST Market RATES.

Agent for Park Bros. & Co's Steel. oc 16:6m

Notice in Partition.

Beaver County, ss.

SEAL In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county: In the matter of the Partition of the real estate of Mary McElhany, deceased.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To George McElhany, William McElhany, Martha (intermarried with George Schieak), Catharine (intermarried with Jessie Trimper, James White, Lydia (intermarried with John Hendrickson), and Nancy (intermarried with James R. Temple) and their grand children, viz: Mary S. Lutton and James M. Lutton, John S. Sweazey who has for his guardian Joseph Fleming; the said George McElhany, Catharine Trimper, Jane White, Lidia Hendrickson, John S. Sweazey and Nancy Temple, reside in the said county of Beaver; Martha Schieak in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; James M. Lutton and Mary S. Lutton in Allegheny Co., Pa.; and Wm McElhany in the State of West Virginia, and all others interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear, before the Hon Judges of said Court, to be held at Beaver in and for the county of Beaver, on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1872, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said decedent at the valuation given it by an inquest awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff to September term, and found to contain as follows, viz:

Parcel No. 1. Containing 118 acres, valued at $34. per acre and in case of nonacceptance to show cause at that time, if any you have, why the same should not be sold, according to law.

Witness, The Hon. A. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this 2d day of September, A. D., 1871.

Attest, JOHN C. HART—*Clerk of Courts.*

A true copy— JOHN GRESS, NG, *Sheriff*

Pleasant Home in the Town of BEAVER FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, **Thursday Oct. 24,** at 11 o'clock, a. m., in the borough of Beaver the following property, late the residence of Daniel Ikert deceased, viz: eighteen acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a large brick mansion house thereon, containing 14 rooms, neatly finished, and an excellent cellar; a good spring of never-failing water at the door. There is also on the premises

A GOOD FRAME TENENT HOUSE,

and frame stable, together with all necessary outbuildings, and a good orchard of all kinds of fruit.

This is a commanding location, over-looking the town of Beaver, and affords a rare chance for those wishing a beautiful home.

This property will be offered as a whole, or in lots to suit purchers.

Mrs. ANN IKERT, *Execu'x.*
Beaver, Oct. 3, '72.] Beaver C. H., Pa
oct3:3w

Claim Agency.

OLDEST IN THE STATE.

B. F. BROWN & CO.,

116 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. sep18:6m

FURNITURE.

LEMON & WEISE

The old and well-known firm of Lemon & Weise of **Pittsburgh, Pa.,** Manufacturers of

Cabinet Furniture & Chairs,

Have Removed to

No. 111 Fourth Avenue,

Opposite their Old Stand,

Where they continue the business in all its various branches. sep18:3m

A BRICK MOULDER WAN

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., October 16th, 1872.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square 10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
¼ column,	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
½ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
1 column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
2 column,	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK.

Eight Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	$2 00
25 additional copies or less	50
Fourth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	3 00
25 additional copies or less	75
Half Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	5 00
25 additional copies or less	1 50
Full Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	8 00
25 additional copies or less	2 00
Bills in Equity five pages or less	15 00
Each additional page	2 00
Blanks, plain, one quire	2 00
Each additional quire	1 00

Other Job work at same rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 5.57.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5.45 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notices—W. A Smith.....5–1w;15–2w
Special notice—Co-operative Association.....28
Auditor's Notice—E. P. Kahn.....Sep3w
Executor's Notice—p. Singleton.....Sep4w
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser.....C
Special Notice—Holloway's Pills.....C
Special Notice—H. Steinfeld.....37
Special Notices—Umstead & Hartzog.....C
Special Notice—Straw & Morton.....C
Special Notices—S. & J. Snellenburg.....11
Special Notices—Bert & Walsh.....C
Advertisement—Boggs & Buhl.....C
Advertisement—M. Schiff.....4w16
Advertisement—H. Phillis.....6w
Bank Report—Hoops.....5ep3w
Notice in Partition—John Grebing.....3Sep3w

☞ Buy for cash, and sell at cash prices. Cheap store, by W. A. Smith, Rochester, Pa. oct6; 2w

Reports from the different sections of the country show that the average number of boys have tumbled from hickory and chestnut trees this fall. As a result broken limbs are plenty, and doctors are doing a thriving business.

☞ Country flannels, yarns and a general variety of woolen goods at the cheap store of W. A. Smith, Rochester, Pa. oct6:1w

THE greatest want of the present age is men and women, healthy and vigorous in mind and body. The continued headaches, weakness, nervousness, and varying ailments which afflict women are generally the result of imperfect action of the stomach and other vital organs. *Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters*, being composed entirely of vegetable substances indigenous to California, may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate, and are a sure remedy for correcting all wrong action and giving new vigor to the whole system. sep25;4

☞ Dry Goods, Dry Goods! Selling very cheap at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester Pa.

Does Not Desire an Investigation.—We learn incidentally that the paper published elsewhere in the ARGUS, and signed by a large number of the members of the Bar in this county, and addressed to J. C. Hart, esq., was also presented to J. R. Harrah and his signature asked for. He declined to give it, but did not state his reasons for declining to aid in bringing to light the persons who sought to stuff the Beaver Falls ballot-box.

☞ A fine assortment of bow and sash ribbons always be found at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester, Pa. oct6:2w.

Five Hundred Thousand.—500,000 Bottles of *Green's August Flower* has been sold in this State in three months. We only ask you to go to the drug stores of Hugo Andriessen, Beaver, S. Hannen, Rochester, or Gilliland & Kerr, New Brighton, Pa., and get a bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size at seventy-five cents. Every Bottle warranted to cure Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, Sick-headache, Costiveness, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Impure Blood, or deranged Stomach and Liver. Use Dr. Boschee's German Syrup for consumption. nov23;1y.

☞ The large number of photographs and cards that come from the Gallery of W. A. Smith, Rochester, recommend themselves to the public for merit.

A FARM FOR A STORE.—A first-class Dry Goods and Grocery Store in a good location, near to the best markets in this county—now doing a good business—can be had for a good farm. Store and building valued at from $15,000 to $20,000. The best reasons given for wanting to exchange. Apply to, or address Stevenson & Wittish, Beaver Falls, Pa. [jel2;tf

☞ Always a good stock on hand. He buys often and make quick sales, and small profits his motto. Call at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester, Pa. oct6;2w

For good buggies, wagons, carriages, spring wagons, sulkeys, buck-boards, &c., go to Ingraham Boyd's, near the depot, in Rochester. All orders promptly attended to. sept14;1y

CHICKENS, eggs and butter taken in exchange for goods of all kinds, at Hubbard's, Rochester. 1-25tf

To Ladies in want of millinery goods, we would refer to Bence's establishment, 3d Street, Beaver, where the most fastidious may be suited as regards style and price. Mrs. Bence has just opened the second large stock for this season, of winter millinery consisting in part of hats, bonnets, plumes, tips, flowers, ribbons, velvets, frames, &c.; which for style, beauty and cheapness, cannot be surpassed. Having many years of *practical* experience in the millinery business, Mrs. Bence can offer extra inducements to her customers during this season. Hats and bonnets are also altered and done over at reasonable rates. We always have on hand a supply of neat mourning bonnets and other mourning goods; also just received new style shawls, gloves, skirts, hair goods, scarfs, velvets, lace collars, &c., at the lowest prices. Stamping done to order. Butter, eggs and chickens taken in exchange for goods, at the old stand, 3d St., Beaver. oct9-3w

☞ Large assortment of hats, bonnets plumes, tips and ribbons, just received at the cheap store of W. A. Smith, Rochester, Pa.

Rev. A. B. Bradford, of Darlington township, this county, lectured in Pittsburgh at the hall of the Radical Society, on last Sabbath, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

For the Beaver Argus.

Cuban War.

MR. EDITOR: October 10th, 1872, is the fourth anniversary of the declaration of Cuban independence. October 10th, 1868, Cespedes, at Yara, issued his first proclamation announcing armed and organized resistance to the Spanish Government of the Island. The patriots have practically abolished slavery in Cuba. They have declared in favor of religious liberty. The new Constitution adopted by the patriots contains the following provisions: "All the inhabitants of the Republic of Cuba are absolutely free. All the citizens are considered soldiers of the Liberating army. The House of Representatives shall not abridge the freedom of religion, nor of the press, nor of public meetings, nor of education, nor of petition, nor any inalienable right of the people." The document is signed by Carlos Manuel Cesspedes and all the delegates. The success of the Cuban Patriots is only a question of time. The recent Spanish atrocities show the desperate character of their condition. Christendom sympathizes with the struggling Cubans, and the maledictions of the world are heaped upon their cruel Spanish oppressors.

All Patriots and Christians should earnestly pray for the success of the insurgents; that the gem of the Antilles may be delivered from foreign domination and become right speedily a Christian Republic, guaranteeing and guarding sacredly all the inallenable rights of man. Their recent success gives hope that their holy purpose may be, ere long, triumphant. WYANDOTTE.

☞ Bert & Walsh have the best assortment of hats, caps, trunks and umbrellas.

BEAVER, PA., Oct. 12th, 1872.

JOHN C. HART, ESQ., Clerk of Courts.

DEAR SIR:—On the third day of October, 1872, by virtue of an Act of Assembly authorizing you to appoint two Return Inspectors of elections for the borough of Beaver Falls, in this county, you appointed as one of such Inspectors a man calling himself, among other names, James M. Allen or James M. Allen, sr., a stranger in our community, and universally known as a "repeater" and a scoundrel. One of the undersigned, a gentleman in whose veracity the other subscribers hereto have the most undoubting confidence, saw the certificate of Allen's appointment in your office and in your own hand writing; and another unimpeachable witness will testify, that he was present when you delivered it to a citizen of Beaver Falls. Indeed, so far as we are informed, you have never denied that you appointed Allen one of said Inspectors; on the contrary, you have admitted it to more than one of the undersigned.

Now, in view of your certificate, published on Monday, the 7th instant, that no PETITION asking the appointment of said Allen was ever filed in your office, as well as the affidavits of J. L. B. Dawson and Harry Patterson published therewith, that THEY did not recommend said appointment; and further, in view of the fact, that your certificate aforesaid has been improperly used and construed as a denial that said appointment was ever made, the undersigned, as members of the bar of Beaver county, and without distinction of party, beg leave to respectfully request written answers to the following inquiries:

FIRST. At whose request, instance or recommendation (made either in writing or otherwise) did you appoint the said Allen a Return Inspector of elections for the borough of Beaver Falls, or with whom did you consult relative to such appointment before making the same, and when and to whom did you deliver the certificate of appointment.

Second, At whose instance, request or suggestion, and under what circumstances did you assume to revoke or cancel the appointment of said Allen?

Third, Please furnish us with any other information, relative to this matter whereof you may be possessed.

As your action in making this appointment was of a purely *public* and *official* character and not a thing to be surrounded with mystery, you will readily perceive, that, under existing circumstances the foregoing inquiries are strictly pertinent and proper, and such as any citizen desirous of probing an attempted fraud has a right to make. We as members of the bar and officers of the courts whereof you are clerk, are especially interested in having the charge now being made against yourself fully cleared up. We therefore trust that your answer to the above questions will be so *full* and *frank* as to completely allay all suspicions of any criminal intent on your part, and cause the respect and confidence with which we have hitherto regarded you to remain unimpaired. Hoping for a speedy reply, we remain very respectfully,

B. B. Chamberlain	S. Magaw,
S. B. Wilson,	Henry Hice,
J. K. Peirsoll,	E. B. Daugherty,
John J. Wickham,	H. R. Moore,
J. H. McCreery	Frank Wilson,
J. M^{c} Buchanan,	F. H. Agnew,
J. H. Cunningham	E. P. Kuhn.
Joseph Ledig,	James Cameron,
John B. Young.	

Shoes! Shoes!—Umstead & Hartzog make a specialty of ladie's wear, having taken the premium at the Fair for the best made slippers and gaiters; they are confident they can please all who like a real fine shoe. Broadway, New-Brighton.

Our Poor.—The number of poor and helpless people at present in our county home numbers fifty. Several others are provided for by the public at Dixmont and Harrisburg. These latter have mental disorders which require medical attention, which could not be extended to them at the home for the poor in this county.

☞ S & J Snellenburg, the Beaver Co. clothiers.

Receipts and Expenditures of Beaver County Fair.—The receipts and expenditures of the Fair, which was held in this place on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of September, were as follows: **Receipts, $3,084 20; expenditures, $2,184 20.** Balance on hand $1,5000. Financially considered the Fair was a very decided success.

☞ S & J Snellenburg, the Beaver Co. clothiers.

Joseph Fleming, Esq., of Moon township, has our thanks, "irrespective of party," for a basket of very large, fine, apples of the pumpkin species; also, for a basket of quinces. May his shadow never grow less.

☞ S & J Snellenburg, the Beaver Co. clothiers.

The Schoeppe-Steinnecke will case has assumed a new phase. The petition filed by Dr. Schoeppe in 1869 has been withdrawn from the files of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, and on Wednesday his counsel filed a petition with the Register which claims for him the right of administrating upon Miss Steinnecke's estate, because of his alleged marriage to her on the 14th of January of that year, a date subsequent to the execution of the will in his favor under which he claimed in his former petition. Of course if Schoeppe was legally married to the lady all wills made prior to that event are, under the law of Maryland, revoked.

☞ The election for Governor is over in this State; but the sale of men and boy's clothes is still going on at S & J Snellenburg's, Broadway, New-Brighton.

The tens of thousands of corn-shocks are yielding their golden wealth to the merry huskers just now. Not for years has there been so abundant a corn crop in this section as that of the present season.

☞ Bert & Walsh make the neatest clothes in the whole county.

Pass Around the Scamp.—A horse doctor, calling himself Dr. Bazzett, medium height, dark hair, about thirty years of age, is prowling round the country, swindling the printers, hotels, etc. He probably changes his name at each place. Kick him out of town and send bill to us.—*Mt. Vernon Republican.*

☞ Bert & Walsh are agents for the Singer sewing machine.

Jubilant.—The editor of the New Castle *Guardian* was, at the election on the 8th inst., elected to the Legislature. The *Gazette* of that place describes the successful candidate's feelings as follows:

Every time he thinks of it his heart flops up and down like achurn-dasher. Sensations of unutterabl joy caper over it like young goats on a stable roof, and thrill through it like spanish needles through a pair of tow-linen trowsers. As a goslin swimmeth with delight in a mud-puddle, so the *Guardian* man swims in a sea of glory. Visions of ecstatic rapture thicker than the hairs on a Blackning-brush, and brighter than the hues of a humming bird's pinions, visit him in his slumbers. He whirls around in his legislative importance like a bumble-bee under a tumbler. He feels as though he could lift himself up by his boot-straps high above the city of New Castle and float away as smoothly and noiselessly as the fairy queen in her golden chariot through the rose-tinted clouds of the etherial regions.

No Tables This Week.—Owing to the unusual length of the ticket this year, and the great length of time required by the clerks to add up the returns, we are unable to lay the result of the recent election in this county, in a tabular form, before our readers this week. It will appear in our next issue. We may state however that Gen. Hartranft's majority is something over 800 hundred in the county.

A Young Man Killed.—A young man named George Goas, of New Sewickley township, was killed a couple of weeks ago, while working at a bridge near Harkin's Mill, in that township. He was struck with a guy-pole on the head and breast with such force as to cause his death in a few minutes. He was about 22 years of age.

Pretty Women.—After all, is the world so very absurd in its love of pretty women? Is woman so very ridiculous in her chase after beauty? A pretty woman is doing a woman's work in the world, not making spooches, nor making puddings, but making life sunnier and more beautiful. Man has forsworn the pursuit of beauty altogether. Does he seek it for himself, he is guessed to be poetic, there are whispers that his morals are no better than they should be. In society resolute to be ugly there is no post for an Adonis, but that of a model or guardsman.

But woman does for mankind what man ceases to do. Her aim from childhood is to be beautiful. Even as a schoolgirl she notes the progress of her charms, the deepening color of her hair, the growing symmetry of her arms, the ripening contour of her cheek. We watch with silent interest, the mysterious reveries of the maiden; she is dreaming of coming beauty, and panting for the glories of eighteen.

Insensibly she becomes an artist, her room is a studio, her glass an academy. The joy of her toilet is the joy of Raphael over his canvass, of Michael Angelo over his marble. She is creating beauty in the silence and loneliness of her chamber; she grows like any art creation, the result of patience, of hopes, of a thousand delicate touchings and retouchings.

Woman is never complete. A restless night undoes the beauty of the day; sunshine blurs the evanescent coloring of her cheek; frost nips the tender outlines of her face into sudden harshness. Care ploughs its lines across her brow; mother-hood destroys the elastic lightness of her form; the bloom of her cheek, the quick flash of her eye, fade and vanish as the years go by.

But woman is still true to her ideal. She won't know when she is beaten, and she manages to steal fresh victories even in her defeat. She invents new conceptions of womanly grace; she rallies at forty, and fronts us with the beauty of womanhood; she makes a last stand at sixty, with the beauty of age. She falls like Cæsar, wrapping her mantle around her—"buried in woolen! 'twould a saint provoke." Death listens pitifully to the longings of a lifetime, and the wrinkled face smiles with something of the prettiness of eighteen.

Testimony.—Sure cure for white swelling:

NEW BRIGHTON, Nov. 15, 1872.

I wish to say a word to those who may be afflicted with White Swelling, in favor of R Steinfeld's medicine.

I have been afflicted for sixteen years with it. It has of late years attacked me annually, and I have suffered almost death. Have consulted eminent physicians, who told me they could do nothing for me: that it would take its course, &c., that all they could do would be to cut it open and take out the bone.

About six weeks ago I was attacked with it and by suffering for three weeks, with no relief from pain except while under the influence of morphine. I was expecting it to heal. I called in Mr. Steinfeld to look at it. He assured me that he could cure it in eight days. After trying so many things that had failed, I had little faith, but told him to try it. So he applied his Salve, and I got a good night's sleep without morphine. In one week I was able to go to work, and now feel quite well. I can and do earnestly recommend his medicine to any who may be similarly afflicted. JOHN MCLAIN.

Photographer, corner Falls Street and Broadway, New Brighton; Pa.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th day of November, 1871.

MILTON TOWNSEND, Notary Public.

The Beaver Falls Co-operative Foundry Association have opened their sample and sales rooms in Reeve's block, first door below G. S. Barker & Co.'s banking house, Main street, Beaver Falls, where their polite and gentlemanly agent, T. E. Bateman, will be happy to show all who favor him with a call, the finest assortment of cooking stoves, hollow ware and house furnishing goods to be found in Beaver Valley. House keepers in want of the best and cheapest will do well to call. Their agent informs us that they are prepared to deliver goods, free of charge, in Beaver, Rochester, Fallston, New Brighton, and Beaver Falls. By their system of combining capital and labor, they are enabled to produce manufactured goods unequaled in quality and price

Fire at Butler.—A dispatch from Butler, dated October 11th, says: "A terrible fire is raging here. Two livery stables are burning rapidly. It is stated there were three houses reduced to ashes.

The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained. A torchlight procession and fireworks were displaying when the fire began, through which it is thought it originated.

One whole square would have been consumed had it not been for the terrific efforts of the people.

The Manufacture of Cider.

The following is the process by which a Connecticut cider-maker manufactures this healthful beverage: Cider is the expressed juice of apples, the same as wine is the juice of the grape, the quality of which depends upon several conditions. Perhaps it makes less difference regarding the quality if it is to be used for vinegar; but if it is to be used as a beverage, which is considered by many to possess valuable medical qualities, that it is of the utmost importance that it be the best possible, whereby it is rendered peculiarly wholesome and more valuable, if the same is manufactured for sale, for a much better price can be obtained for a finer article than the miserable stuff which generally passes for cider, which is made in a dirty, slovenly manner, and at about the same expense as though better made.

In the first place, if the cider is intended to be kept for some length of time, it is better if the same is made in cool weather, as rapid fermentation will thereby be avoided. It is also important that the apples be fully ripe, and also sound; it is poor policy in attempting to make prime cider from small, wormy, unripe or unsound apples, although these can be used if the same is to be turned into vinegar, where the poorer quality of the cider is lost in its increased acidity. The apples are to be ground to pomace, and it makes but little difference what the mill is, if it is thorough in its work, and reduces the fruit to a perfect pulp, so that the juice can be the more easily and thoroughly expressed. When so ground the quality of the cider is considerably improved if the pomace is allowed to stand for a short time, or as long as can be without fermentation, in the vat or tub before pressing. But, before fermentation takes place, the juice should be pressed as thoroughly as may conveniently be.

In the management of the liquor the great object should be to free it from all sediment; if this is properly done at first it will be comparatively easy to regulate the subsequent fermentation. A good mode of accomplishing this is to pass the cider through a filter of sand and charcoal as it comes from the press. Clear river sand, rather coarse, is best. Put the sand and charcoal into a tub or vat for the purpose, in alternate layers, having the coal reduced to pieces from half an inch to an inch square; lap a piece of flannel over the top, and as fast as the cider comes from the press pass it through the filter, whereby all the pomace and other impurities are removed. If the flannel becomes so loaded with pomace as to impede the passage of the cider, it may be removed and washed and a new piece substituted.

If this filtration is well done as the cider passes from the sand, it will appear to be perfectly pure, and should immediately be put into casks and placed in the cellar. Another very important item consists in the cask; unless this is perfectly clean and sweet, the effort to obtain good cider will have been in vain. The casks for keeping cider should be made of the best of oak, and well bound. The cellar should also be cool and dark, the temperature being kept as nearly the same as possible, in order that the cider may remain in very nearly the same state. The exclusion of light is also for the same purpose, since the tendency of light is to aid and assist decomposition. After the casks are placed in the cellar, the bungs should be taken out until fermentation has subsided, which is very much retarded in consequence of the filtration. During the fermentation the barrels should be kept entirely filled, so that all the froth or scum may work out and be removed.

When the fermentation subsides the bung may be put in lightly, and when no froth or foam rises, the same may be driven in tightly. Cider thus put up will sometimes keep well with no further care for years, but as a general rule it is better to rack the same off into clean casks the latter part of winter.—There will generally be but little sediment, but in drawing off much care should be exercised not to run in any of the dregs; if the drawing off is carefully done, and the cider put into sweet casks, it will keep a long time. If desired for bottling this should be done the May or June following. Different substances have been recommended for keeping cider by putting the same into the casks, such as clay, salt, alum, mustard seed, fresh meat, eggs, sulphate of lime, and a hundred other things which have been used, but with less success than when cared for as above, since the tendency of these articles is to deaden and lessen the most essential qualities. Made as above recommended, its taste is spirited and lively, with a fine, rich, vinous flavor.

To cleanse musty or foul casks, put in a quanty of unslacked lime, and then pour in boiling water until the same is slacked. Put in the bung and shake until the water and lime has come in contact with every part of the barrel. Let it stand six or eight hours: empty out, smell the cask, and if not clean repeat the operation; and, after having again emptied out the lime, burn a strip of cloth dipped in brimstone in the cask, fastening it by the bung; a cask must be foul indeed that can withstand this process.—*Rural Home.*

The Philadelphia Bulletin evidently does not intend to wallow in the mire for nothing. Having once got down so low as to support the Penitentiary candidate, it demands now the excommunication of all who refused to follow its unscrupulous footsteps. Speaking of the election of Hartranft, which will stand as the monumental fraud of the nineteenth century, it breaks out with this characteristic screech of a Ring organ: "We have helped to win this great victory for Hartranft. We want no help in November from the men who deserted us in October! We protest in the name of the workingmen of the Republican party, in advance, against any recognition of John W. Forney or Gov. Curtin as advocates of President Grant in the remaining campaign. They would have beaten him, yesterday, if they could. We do not want their service now.

"McMullin, Roschand Specks."—These three notorious Philadelphia repeaters and ballot-box stuffers, who "pitched their tents" some time ago in Beaver Falls, we understand, created so much suspicion in that place, that a watch was kept over them by some of the best citizens, for some time before they made their hasty exit. It was surmised by some prominent men there that they intended to rob the Economy Savings Bank in that place; whereas their objective point was only to stuff the ballot-boxes of that borough, and thus cheat the people out of their choice of officers.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, October 11, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The revolution of another year has again brought the time when it is usual to look back upon the past, and publicly thank the Almighty for his mercies and his blessings; and,

WHEREAS, If any one people has more occasion than another for such thankfulness it is the citizens of the United States, whole government is their creature, subject to their behests, who have reserved to themselves ample civil and religious freedom and equality before the law, who, during the last twelve months, have enjoyed exemption from any grievous or general calamity, and to whose prosperity in agriculture, manufacturers and commerce has been vouchsafed.

Therefore, By these considerations, I recommend that on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, the people shall meet in their respective places of worship, and there make their acknowledgments to God for his kindness and bounty.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Treatment of Dyspepsia.—According to Dio Lewis, in every case of indigestion, no matter what may be its character, slapping the bowels with the flat of the hands on rising in the morning, four hours after breakfast and in the evening on going to bed is excellent treatment. "I cannot conceive of a case of chronic indigestion which such manipulation would not relieve. If the patient be so weak that he can't perform these slappings and kneadings upon his own person, the hand of a discreet person should be employed.

It is marvelous how the body, the stomach for example, which, when these manipulations are first practiced, may be so very tender that the slightest touch can hardly be borne—it is marvelous how in two or three weeks a blow almost as hard as the hand can give is borne without suffering. If you have a pain in the side or across the chest, percussion will relieve it almost instantly. But constipation, dyspepsia, torpidity of the liver and other affections of the abdominal visceria are relieved more surely and completely than any other class of affections by percussion, kneading, etc.

Such treatment comes under the head of counter irritation. A new circulation is established in the parts near the point of sufferinn and congestion. Besides this, especially in abdominal troubles, the manipulations appeal to the contractility of the weak relaxed vessels of the affected part.

The Rev. John A. Wilson, until recently a resident of Allegheny city, was united in marriage, Thursday last, to Miss Jennie E Shaw. Mr. Wilson was installed pastor of the U. P. Church at Beaver, a few weeks ago, and enters upon his ministerial labor under very auspicious circumstances. He and his new wife have the best wishes of a large circle of relatives and friends.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Chinese Delicacies.—We are indebted to Mr. Henry Shuster, of Beaver Falls, for a sample of Chinese delicacies. The specimen sent us consists of very small dried fish, dried crabs, &c., &c. The flavor of the dish, it cannot be claimed, is over-charged with any particular sweetness. The Chinese use it as a desert, and have it imported to Beaver Falls from their native country.

List of Grand Jurors for November Sessions, 1872.

Moorhead, Sam'l F'n	Boyles, A J
Jack, John	Abraham, Thomas
Weinman, Lewis F	Kennedy, John
Ebner, John	Ripper, L I
Talion, Robert	Fife, Asa H.
Hazon, N W	Darragh, John S
Stump, Jacob	Irwin, Joseph
Wilson, George	Whisler, Leander
Gallagher, Harvey	Wallace, Frank
Bodison, Benjamin	Reed, Samuel
Russell, John Jr.	Mullen, Robert
Strock, John	Read, Van

List of Petit Jurors for November Sessions, 1872.

Anderson, David	Shields, Arthur
Douds, E. H.	Piersol, Samuel
Hays, Thomas	Bryan, H. A.
McPherson, James	Gibb, Alexander
Sunderback, Tobias	Brown, Perry
Power, E. M.	Volk, August
Ross, Joseph	Martin, James
Donthitt, Jerome	Conkle, James
Bradford, Thomas	Donthitt, Jonathan
Brown, J. K.	McChllister, James
McConnell, Joseph	Snyder, John
Lake, James	Camp, Henry
Welsh, Anderson	McGoun, L. A.
Lelraph, Charles	Degen, Ernest
Graham, George	Covert, Jacob
Bentel, Charles H.	Moody, R. E.
Hoops, John R.	Moore, Charles G.
Sterling, Wm., Jr.	Hice, William E.
Grim, P. L.	Mellon, Patrick
Holmes, John N.	McDaniel, William
Scott, William G.	Cuthbertson, John
Muller, John	Holmes, Milo
Watterson, Andrew	Musgrave, Reuben
Wilkins, Robert	Donehoo, D. M.
Funkhouser, T. W.	Reed, William M.

Personal.—J. H. Cunningham, esq of St. Petersburgh, Clarion county, but formerly of this place, paid his old home a visit last week. The "Judge" looks well, and we are not a little gratified to hear that he is doing remarkably well in the way of legal practice among the Oil producers.

An accident attended with fatal result occurred on Tuesday at Beaver Falls, whereby a boy named Albrose lost his life. A train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad was being backed, and one part was about to be switched, when the boy, thinking they were to be coupled, ran in between the cars to do so, and, falling on the track, was fearfully hurt. His right arm was cut off, his leg ripped open, and his body badly bruised. He was picked up almost immediately and carried to a house near by, where he lingered until seven o'clock on Tuesday, when death put an end to his agony. He was not an employee of the road, and no blame is attached to the men in charge of the train.—*Radical.*

"Specks" and His "Cousin."—We understand that a "distinguished" gentleman of Beaver Falls passed "Specs" off as his cousin, while that villain was maturing his plans to stuff the Beaver Falls ballot-boxes at the election on the 8th inst. The honest people of Beaver Falls should make things too hot for "Spec's" relative to stay behind. They ought to oblige him to conduct himself away at as early a date as possible. The town will thrive much better without him. In fact its reputation would have been better now if he had never set his foot within its limits. He has a crony or two that could likewise be spared without detriment to the town.

The Lightning on the Crest of the Rocky Mountains.—Gray's Peak is the home of the thunder. The lightning knows it as the eagle knows its nest. Being the highest of all the peaks of the Sierra, it attracts the clouds, which almost daily gather round its head and burst upon it, so that it sometimes tries the nerves of the boldest to run the gauntlet of these storms. At such times the whole mountain seems charged with electricity. Several who have been caught there at such a time told me how it shot through them like needles; it buzzed about their heads like bees; they could hear it whistling like a gale through the rigging of a ship. The guides, being more accustomed to such things, are less terrified, but tourists are sometimes paralyzed with terror, if not with the shock, and fall to the ground unable to move. Even the guides sometimes think it is a matter of prudence to throw themselves flat upon their faces, not to present a point for the lightning to strike. The poor brutes, taught by dumb instinct, turn their heads from the storm and let it beat. If a party were caught on the summit in a long snow storm, it is probable that they would perish. In the blinding drifts it would be impossible to find the path, and no mortal strength could hold out for many hours. Such accidents do not occur, because the guides are on the watch. When they see a storm coming up, they bid all run for their lives. They fly with speed, and come down often trembling and afraid, as if, like Moses, they had been up in the mount, into the cloud, and had seen the power of God.

A Plea for Night Air.—*Household Monthly says:* "What air can we breath at night except night air? The choice lies between pure night air from without and foul air from within. Most people prefer the latter, it is true, but it is night air all the same, though they may not be aware of the fact.

"Did you ever test these two kinds of night air by going early in the morning into the room of a person brought up to sleep with closed windows, and immediately afterwards into one where the sash has been lowered six inches from the top, and raised six from the bottom? Well, what did you find? In one, however pretty and well arranged, however healthy, neat, and well-bred its occupant, a smell of bed clothes, of damp towels, of dust of carpet—all slight, but all indicative of that used up condition of the atmosphere which is so fatal to a sleeper. In the other, no better situated or furnished, an elastic feel, a perfume of freshness which made breathing pleasant. Was it not so?

"Or did you ever compare your own sensations after sleeping in fresh air with those produced after sleeping in foul? How many of the failures, the mischances of life, the morning dullness which hindered this or that, the refusal of the brain to work at a critical moment, the apathy, the blindness of perception, date back to that unaired bed room, which sent us forth unrefreshed to our work, and ushered in a depressing and discouraged day.

"Yes, but, paradox as it seems, there is warmth in the very cold which an open window would admit. That is, the oxygen of the purer air, quickining the circulation and bringing the temperature of head, hands and feet into proper balance, will of itself induce a glow which holds the fire to rewarm the room after its airing."

Major Andre a Prisoner at Carlisle.

Many have expressed doubts as to the authenticity of the statement that Maj. Andre was a prisoner at Carlisle. A correspondent of the *Presbyterian* from Harrisburg seems to settle the matter. He says:

"Your paper of the first of August contains a letter from Carlisle, Pa., in which the writer mentions the fact of Maj. Andre having been a prisoner in that town during the Revolutionary war. It has been my privilege to be acquainted with several persons, within the last fifty years, who, in their youth, knew Major Andre when he was a prisoner in Carlisle.

"Major Andre and other British officers were captured at Ticonderoga, in Burgoyne's defeat, I think, and were brought to Carlisle by General St. Clair, who died about fifty years ago on his farm near Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Carlisle, being west of the Susquehanna, was considered the safest place in the country for prisoners. Between the years 1830 and 1840 the writer had repeated conversations with a person who was born in Carlisle in 1760, and lived about twenty years in a house but lately taken down, adjoining the present jail yard. This person, who was a near relative of Colonel George Gibson, said that Major Andre and the other prisoners were put under the command of Colonel George Gibson, and, being on their parole, were allowed to visit the town; that Major Andre was an accomplished gentleman; he was a fine musician, a poet, and a painter, and made himself very agreeable to the young people of the town; that Colonel Gibson, after the prisoners had been there a length of time, took them down to York, and after some time, were taken from there to Lancaster, where they were exchanged. Colonel Gibson was afterwards killed at St. Clair's defeat, in Ohio, in 1797. When Major Andre was executed as a spy, it became, for months afterwards, the main topic of conversation throughout the whole Cumberland Valley."

OAKLAND GROVE, BEAVER CO., PA., NEW BRIGHTON, Oct. 12, 1872.

COL. J. WEYAND, *Editor "Beaver Argus," and to the honest citizens of Beaver county,* GREETING:

Since my last letter published in the ARGUS (with the exception of correcting a misstatement on the part of your printer) an election has transpired, and, by the fraudulent purchase of votes, a fraud has been forced upon the people of the 26th Senatorial district in the election of J. S. Rutan to the State Senate.

I boldly warned you' readers that Rutan was a fraud. I repeat that he is a fraud, and has been elected through fraudulent means. He attempted a fraud on the citizens of Beaver Falls, in this county, by importing to that place regularly practiced "counters-in" from Philadephia to stuff their ballot-boxes. I here and now charge this attempted outrage upon M. S. Quay, (editor of Beaver *Radical*) J. S. Rutan and R. W. Mackey—the latter now State Treasurer, and known as a libertine, a gambler, a treasury-swindler, and a robber of the people of Pennsylvania. He is a candidate for re-election. By their votes, at the late election, for J. S. Rutan, the people of this district virtually say this swindler is their choice. "True he steals our money, but he stands by us in a political fight; we like him, we are aware he was tried for embezzling the funds of the first bank he was ever employed in, and was only saved by the herculean efforts of brave old Tom Marshall, from a felon's cell; but Cameron, Quay and Rutan are for him, and we wish him licensed to rob the treasury for another year." This is the interpretation of your late ballot.

Shame on you puritanic hypocrites who went from store to store, in New Brighton, crying, "Vote for Rutan, or you shall have none of my custom." Do so, ye tailors, or you'll make no more coats for my straight carcass!" Men who did thus, opposed the scalawag Rutan when he ran for district Attorney, voted against him when a candidate for Senate; condemned him as a fraud and declared no money would induce them to support him for any office whatever. Yet, so soon as the golden wand of old Simon is stretched over them by the little corporal—Quay—(*presto!*) they fall into ranks and hurrah for the success of the treasury thieves most lustily.

Simon Cameron has owned Quay ever since the little treasury villian, Bill Kemble, paid the price of his purchase, in the Brady House, Harrisburg, on the Sunday preceding the nomination of a candidate for Speaker of the house of Representatives, and just preceding the nomination of United States Senator in 1867. Cameron has commanded Quay's services as a legislative borer or lobbyist and thimble-rigger, ever since that time. It is from this source that Quay makes his money. The *Radical* does not pay expenses; it is kept up by a system of black-mailing, and by a portion of the Treasury-ring swindles. J. S. Rutan is owned and controled *exclusively* by Quay; he *dare* not vote contrary to Quay's wishes. Such is the character of the man you have elected to make laws for you. He has sold you as I predicted he would. His way into the Senate has been purchased by the treasury-ring money. We have the dots, and are prepared to prove that he purchased votes in all three of the counties of the district. In the joint convention of the Legislature, he will be bound to vote for whoever Quay may designate for U. S. Senator, and Quay is ruled by Cameron who will allow the election of no man he cannot control for his own base purposes. Rutan will sell your rights if it is for the interest of himself or those who control him that he should do so. Quay, the gambler, edits your family newspaper and tells you how to vote. Rutan has, for the last two months, been editing that chaste sheet called the *Beaver Conservative*, in one number of which he charged me with having been a gambler. I gave it no attention at the time, but in justice to my friends I now state that Rutan knew he was lying when he wrote it. No living person ever saw me playing a game of any kind for money, not to the amount of one cent—not even marbles. I was taught better in my childhood.

I have told you a good deal about Rutan and Quay, but not one word that I cannot prove to be true. I could tell much more and much worse of them, and substantiate its truth; but what good would it do? Quay would take you by the nose and lead you to the polls, and vote you according to his pleasure, as he boasts he can do when he pleases—not you, Mr. Editor, but the mass of the voters of the county.

J. S. Rutan wrote to the *Pittsburgh Commercial*, last week, stating that I had offered two of my neighbors money to work and vote against the Republican ticket, but he did not wish to give their names. As Rutan has been proven to be and is a notorious falsifier, it is only necessary to pronounce the above false.—I will pay the sum of fifty dollars to any responsible man who will go before a reliable magistrate or notary public—in my presence and that of others—and under oath duly administered, say I offered to pay him money to work and vote against the Republican ticket. The editor of the *Commercial* would not have published such a falsehood against me before he sold himself to the Cameron treasury ring. Rutan is a fraud. No decent man ever told him I had offered money for the pur

Select Miscellany.

BUTLER'S CAREER IN EGYPT.

A Representative Who Disgraced His Country.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, of date August 25, is published in the New York *World*, giving what purports to be a history of the career of George H. Butler, recently American Consul General to Egypt, but who left for parts unknown when he discovered that President Grant had sent General Starring to investigate the charges made against him by Dr. Strang, the missionary, and other gentlemen. The charges against Butler are of the most serious character, his conduct having been such as to bring disgrace on the country he misrepresented. It is charged that Butler used his influence with the Khedive to promote or degrade American officers serving in the Egyptian army, according to his likes or dislikes. The cause of the antagonism between Butler and these officers was of a social character, arising from the refusal of the wives of the latter to recognize Mr. Butler; not on her own account, but on account of the conduct of her husband. This was the exciting cause of his hostility to Vanderbilt Allen, an American officer or graduate of West Point, and at the time serving in the Khedive's army. In consequence of the refusal of Mrs. Allen to visit Mrs. Butler, Mr. Butler instituted a relentless war against Allen, which his official influence with the Khedive made it easy for him to prosecute.

His private character was so bad, his gambling and profligacy a matter of so much notoriety, that admission to the society of foreign representatives, known as the Consular Club, was refused him. Americans visiting Egypt were compelled to seek protection under foreign flags, so utterly unable were they to secure from him proper and necessary attention. Consular agents were removed without law, and, through his servile tool, a Levantine despado named Strizzogo, notified that by the payment of a specified sum of money they could be reinstated, which was done in several instances, and the money naturally paid for restoration to places illegally taken from them. Others, refusing to pay, were not successful in being reinstated. Butler also secured the appointment as consular agents of persons who were engaged in the Abyssinian slave trade, and who, after their appointments, continued the unholy traffic under the flag of the United States. He received from one of these men a present of four slaves, which he caused to be sold in the market at Alexandria, pocketing the proceeds. Butler's peculiar aversion, says the correspondent, were the missionaries, and he announced it at a public dinner as his purpose to lay a plan to have them all kidnapped, their heads shaved, and themselves sent out of the country as criminals. To this query what he would do when it became known, he replied that he would "fix that all right" The old man (meaning his uncle, Gen. Butler) would get on his knees in holy horror, and perhaps drop him; but, he added, "wouldn't I be the best advertised man in the country for a time?"

So little regard had he for the honor of the government he represented, that he used his office under it to exact tribute from the Khedive, with which to pay his profligate debts. The Khedive, wishing to secure his influence, was willing at all times to help him, of which fact Butler was equally ready to take advantage. At one time, when he was in trouble, the Khedive asked him the cause of his anxiety, remarking that perhaps he could assist him. "No," replied Butler, "it is my private debts that are troubling me. The Khedive answered that he did not wish the representatives here to be troubled with money matters, and generously offered him a large sum of money as a present, which Butler without difficulty accepted.

On another occasion, when dining with a party of gentlemen, the subject of the Jewish religion was under discussion, when Butler, to the horor and disgust of all who were present, loudly asserted his belief that Christ was the illegitimate child of a courtesan, kept by Joseph for the benefit of the Roman soldiers.

The shooting affair which ended the career of this notorious roprobate is well understood here, as was the attempted caning of Dr. Strang by his factotum, the Levantine, Strozgo, to have been instituted by Butler himself.

The mails were tampered with by him, and so bold was he in his lawlessness that at one time he deliberately handed an English gentleman an opened letter at a public dinner-table and excused himself for opening it by saying it was a mistake.

When he learned that Gen. Starring had been dispatched to investigate his conduct, Butler used every endeavor to get him under his influence, but the General was not to be beguiled from his duty. Starring evaded a meeting with Butler by avoiding a landing at Alexandria, entering Egypt through another port. It is said that many facts regarding this man's career, were never brought out, even to Gen. Starring, through the Oriental fear of those possessing them of being involved in the affair. A Frankish official is a great personage here, and many natives feared that if it became known that they had testified against him his malignity would be so great that he would persecute them to such an extent that they could not live in the country. There has been a continual season of rejoicing since he took his flight, and is hoped (above all by all Americans here) that he may yet be brought to trial for his complicity in the cowardly attempt to murder Major Campbell.

The Verb "To Break."

"I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, Mr. Arcourt, to me; "but your verbs trouble me still, you mix them so with prepositions."

"I am sorry you find them troublesome," was all I could say.

"I saw our friend Mrs. Janes just now," continued he. "She says she intends to break *down* housekeeping. Am I right there?"

"Break *up* housekeeping, she must have said."

"O, yes, I remember. Break *up* housekeeping."

"Why does she do that?" I asked.

"Because her health is so broken into."

"Broken *down*, you should say."

"Broken *down*, O, yes. And indeed since the small pox has broken up in your city—"

"Broken *out*."

"She thinks she will leave for a few weeks."

"Indeed." And will she close her house?"

"No; she is afraid it will be broken—broken—How do I say that?"

"Broken into."

"Certainly, it is what I meant to say."

"Is her son to be married soon?"

"No; that engagement is broken—broken—"

Broken off."

"Ah! I had not heard that.—She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week. Am I right? I am so anxious to speak the English well."

"He merely the broke news; no preposition this time."

"It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine fellow; a breaker, I think."

"A broker, and a very fine fellow. Good-day."

"So much," thought I, "for the verb to 'break.'"

☞ Not a bad pun, this, from the Cincinnati *Commercial*: It must not be inferred that the country is "going to the dogs," because the selection of next President is reduced to a choice between a type-setter and a West Pointer."

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to elections of the Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate—

1. The office to be elected.
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, John Grubbs, High Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that

ON THE 1st TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, (being the fifth day of the month), a general election will be held at the several election districts for the purpose of electing Two Senatorial Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Twenty-Four Persons as [district] Representative Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Three Persons as Representative Electors-at-large for President and Vice President of the United States.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school-house in the borough of Vanport.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house now occupied by Amariah Hendrickson—now John D. Elliot.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of McCalmle's district will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliot, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embracing 1st Industry district,) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house, in said township.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of William Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark H Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickly township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton will meet at the car penter shop of Thos. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the car factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolcsville school house in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Feazle, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C Stiles, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St. Clair township will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Beaver Falls will meet at the office of P. L. Grim, esq., in New Galilee.

The electors of the borough of Beaver Falls will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Glasgow will meet at the school house in said borough.

Also, that in the fourth section of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 11th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officers of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten at y violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court when trying any offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or township in which the office is created, and was not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereto or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall be fined and pay three times the amount so offered in the bet.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or shall otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets or more together, with the intent illegally to vote, or advise and procure another so to do; he or they shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election, for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

In case no person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding spring election shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space o' one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election shall select one out of their number to fill such vacancy.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Beaver county that, by an act entitled "An Act supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17th, A D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, [meaning the registration list—Ed.] and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts of his residence in the district, and the period of the same, and the said witness shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and also produce his or her certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state where and when the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid; and tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that he has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization), and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty one and twenty-two years, that he has resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes, the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, ally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to the examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the list of persons voting at such election.

SECTION 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon, the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote, and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and that person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year, the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, of the officers of the election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or caused to be made, the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SECTION 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present; and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county—if in session, if not a judge thereof in vacation—to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party both overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and to interrogate him and his witnesses under oath in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties, and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election; *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SECTION 14. Any assessor, election officer, or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party agrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 15. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States government, on official or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

SECTION 19. At all elections hereinafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a. m., and close at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Colored Voters' Law.

The following instructions from his Excellency, Gov. Geary, explain the duties of Assessors, Registers and election officers in regard to all freemen of this commonwealth:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 27, 1872.

To the Sheriff of the County of Beaver:

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "*An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes*," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school-district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without any distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory any act or thing is required to be done as a pre-requisite or qualification for voting, and by reason of institution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; *and if any such person or officer shall refuse*, or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and *also, for every such offence*, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And Whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "The Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. * * *